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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING COLUMBIAN GROUND SQUIRRELS.

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Mix together 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid), 1 ounce of baking soda (bicarbonate), 1 teaspoonful of saccharine, and 3 tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir with enough cold water to make a smooth, creamy paste. Apply to 12 quarts of clean oats and mix thoroughly to distribute the poison evenly.

Each quart of poisoned grain is sufficient for 40 to 60 baits. This quantity, scattered (1 teaspoonful to a place) along squirrel trails, or on clean, hard surfaces near the holes, will not endanger stock.



Bi-177

Oct.'16

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BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING COLUMBIAN GROUND SQUIRRELS.

Mix together dry, 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid), 1 ounce of baking soda, 1 teaspoonful of saccharine, and 3 tablespoonfuls of flour. Add a little cold water and stir thoroughly to a smooth, creamy paste. Apply to 12 quarts of clean oats and mix thoroughly to distribute the poison evenly.

Each quart of poisoned grain is sufficient for 40 to 60 baits. This quantity, scattered (1 teaspoonful to a place) along squirrel trails, or on clean, hard surfaces near the holes, will not endanger stock.

N.B.-Strychnine in any form other than the commercial powdered alkaloid is not effective in the above formula.

CAUTION

All poison containers and all utensils used in the preparation of poisons should be kept PLAINLY LABELED and OUT OF REACH of children, irresponsible persons, and live stock.



The following information was obtained from the records of the  
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and is  
being furnished to you for your information. It is not to be  
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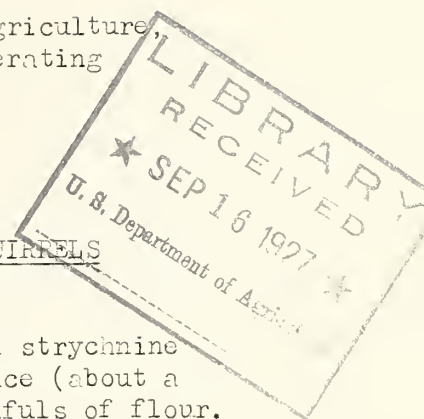
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APPENDIX

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## COOPERATIVE RODENT-CONTROL CAMPAIGNS

Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture  
and State College of Washington Cooperating



### POISONED BAIT FOR COLUMBIA GROUND SQUIRRELS

Mix together thoroughly one ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid), one ounce of baking soda, one-eighth ounce (about a teaspoonful) of saccharine, and 3 heaping tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir into this mixture of four powdered ingredients enough cold water to make a creamy paste and beat until it is free from lumps and flecks. If the saccharine comes in the crystal instead of powdered form, it should be dissolved in a little warm water and then added to the cold water for making the paste. Pour this paste over eight to ten quarts of good, heavy, recleaned oats and mix thoroughly until there are no dry kernels. A tub or tight box will serve for the mixing.

As it is intended that the poisoned coating shall readily flake off the grain when the latter is being hulled by the squirrels, it is best to handle the bait about in sacks as little as possible and to put it out while still damp. If it can not be distributed in the field shortly after mixing, allow it to dry out undisturbed. Before it is to be distributed, moisten the grain by throwing wet gunny sacks or something of the sort over the smaller sacks over night. This dampens the grain and prevents the poison from dropping to the bottom of the sack or pail. The bait should not be left in a moistened condition more than a day or two, however, as the starch coating would soon mold even in moderately warm weather.

A small handful of salt sprinkled over this mixture will add to its effectiveness in the crop growing season.

### C A U T I O N

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## RODENT ERADICATION CAMPAIGNS

Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
and State College of Washington Cooperating

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